

Lorcy Turnout for Sale, good reasons
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ELVY AND COMPANY.

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PIANO for Sale in very fine condition.

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PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

or State received at Australia Day

...of the

The whole of the 76 targets at the Randwick Club were in use on Saturday afternoon, 22. Clubs being represented. A strong southerly breeze, the score compiled was as follows:— 100 yds. of the newly established club, 100 yds. shot from the medium-distance mounds were greatly disadvantaged when using the Martin Rifle, as they had to aim off the targets. The best total put up at the respective ranges were:— 100 yds. 20; 200 yds. 20; 300 yds. 19; 400 yds. 19; 500 yds. 19; 600 yds. 19; 700 yds. 19; 800 yds. 19; 900 yds. 19; 1000 yds. 19; 1100 yds. 19; 1200 yds. 19; 1300 yds. 19; 1400 yds. 19; 1500 yds. 19; 1600 yds. 19; 1700 yds. 19; 1800 yds. 19; 1900 yds. 19; 2000 yds. 19; 2100 yds. 19; 2200 yds. 19; 2300 yds. 19; 2400 yds. 19; 2500 yds. 19; 2600 yds. 19; 2700 yds. 19; 2800 yds. 19; 2900 yds. 19; 3000 yds. 19; 3100 yds. 19; 3200 yds. 19; 3300 yds. 19; 3400 yds. 19; 3500 yds. 19; 3600 yds. 19; 3700 yds. 19; 3800 yds. 19; 3900 yds. 19; 4000 yds. 19; 4100 yds. 19; 4200 yds. 19; 4300 yds. 19; 4400 yds. 19; 4500 yds. 19; 4600 yds. 19; 4700 yds. 19; 4800 yds. 19; 4900 yds. 19; 5000 yds. 19; 5100 yds. 19; 5200 yds. 19; 5300 yds. 19; 5400 yds. 19; 5500 yds. 19; 5600 yds. 19; 5700 yds. 19; 5800 yds. 19; 5900 yds. 19; 6000 yds. 19; 6100 yds. 19; 6200 yds. 19; 6300 yds. 19; 6400 yds. 19; 6500 yds. 19; 6600 yds. 19; 6700 yds. 19; 6800 yds. 19; 6900 yds. 19; 7000 yds. 19; 7100 yds. 19; 7200 yds. 19; 7300 yds. 19; 7400 yds. 19; 7500 yds. 19; 7600 yds. 19; 7700 yds. 19; 7800 yds. 19; 7900 yds. 19; 8000 yds. 19; 8100 yds. 19; 8200 yds. 19; 8300 yds. 19; 8400 yds. 19; 8500 yds. 19; 8600 yds. 19; 8700 yds. 19; 8800 yds. 19; 8900 yds. 19; 9000 yds. 19; 9100 yds. 19; 9200 yds. 19; 9300 yds. 19; 9400 yds. 19; 9500 yds. 19; 9600 yds. 19; 9700 yds. 19; 9800 yds. 19; 9900 yds. 19; 10000 yds. 19; 10100 yds. 19; 10200 yds. 19; 10300 yds. 19; 10400 yds. 19; 10500 yds. 19; 10600 yds. 19; 10700 yds. 19; 10800 yds. 19; 10900 yds. 19; 11000 yds. 19; 11100 yds. 19; 11200 yds. 19; 11300 yds. 19; 11400 yds. 19; 11500 yds. 19; 11600 yds. 19; 11700 yds. 19; 11800 yds. 19; 11900 yds. 19; 12000 yds. 19; 12100 yds. 19; 12200 yds. 19; 12300 yds. 19; 12400 yds. 19; 12500 yds. 19; 12600 yds. 19; 12700 yds. 19; 12800 yds. 19; 12900 yds. 19; 13000 yds. 19; 13100 yds. 19; 13200 yds. 19; 13300 yds. 19; 13400 yds. 19; 13500 yds. 19; 13600 yds. 19; 13700 yds. 19; 13800 yds. 19; 13900 yds. 19; 14000 yds. 19; 14100 yds. 19; 14200 yds. 19; 14300 yds. 19; 14400 yds. 19; 14500 yds. 19; 14600 yds. 19; 14700 yds. 19; 14800 yds. 19; 14900 yds. 19; 15000 yds. 19; 15100 yds. 19; 15200 yds. 19; 15300 yds. 19; 15400 yds. 19; 15500 yds. 19; 15600 yds. 19; 15700 yds. 19; 15800 yds. 19; 15900 yds. 19; 16000 yds. 19; 16100 yds. 19; 16200 yds. 19; 16300 yds. 19; 16400 yds. 19; 16500 yds. 19; 16600 yds. 19; 16700 yds. 19; 16800 yds. 19; 16900 yds. 19; 17000 yds. 19; 17100 yds. 19; 17200 yds. 19; 17300 yds. 19; 17400 yds. 19; 17500 yds. 19; 17600 yds. 19; 17700 yds. 19; 17800 yds. 19; 17900 yds. 19; 18000 yds. 19; 18100 yds. 19; 18200 yds. 19; 18300 yds. 19; 18400 yds. 19; 18500 yds. 19; 18600 yds. 19; 18700 yds. 19; 18800 yds. 19; 18900 yds. 19; 19000 yds. 19; 19100 yds. 19; 19200 yds. 19; 19300 yds. 19; 19400 yds. 19; 19500 yds. 19; 19600 yds. 19; 19700 yds. 19; 19800 yds. 19; 19900 yds. 19; 20000 yds. 19; 20100 yds. 19; 20200 yds. 19; 20300 yds. 19; 20400 yds. 19; 20500 yds. 19; 20600 yds. 19; 20700 yds. 19; 20800 yds. 19; 20900 yds. 19; 21000 yds. 19; 21100 yds. 19; 21200 yds. 19; 21300 yds. 19; 21400 yds. 19; 21500 yds. 19; 21600 yds. 19; 21700 yds. 19; 21800 yds. 19; 21900 yds. 19; 22000 yds. 19; 22100 yds. 19; 22200 yds. 19; 22300 yds. 19; 22400 yds. 19; 22500 yds. 19; 22600 yds. 19; 22700 yds. 19; 22800 yds. 19; 22900 yds. 19; 23000 yds. 19; 23100 yds. 19; 23200 yds. 19; 23300 yds. 19; 23400 yds. 19; 23500 yds. 19; 23600 yds. 19; 23700 yds. 19; 23800 yds. 19; 23900 yds. 19; 24000 yds. 19; 24100 yds. 19; 24200 yds. 19; 24300 yds. 19; 24400 yds. 19; 24500 yds. 19; 24600 yds. 19; 24700 yds. 19; 24800 yds. 19; 24900 yds. 19; 25000 yds. 19; 25100 yds. 19; 25200 yds. 19; 25300 yds. 19; 25400 yds. 19; 25500 yds. 19; 25600 yds. 19; 25700 yds. 19; 25800 yds. 19; 25900 yds. 19; 26000 yds. 19; 26100 yds. 19; 26200 yds. 19; 26300 yds. 19; 26400 yds. 19; 26500 yds. 19; 26600 yds. 19; 26700 yds. 19; 26800 yds. 19; 26900 yds. 19; 27000 yds. 19; 27100 yds. 19; 27200 yds. 19; 27300 yds. 19; 27400 yds. 19; 27500 yds. 19; 27600 yds. 19; 27700 yds. 19; 27800 yds. 19; 27900 yds. 19; 28000 yds. 19; 28100 yds. 19; 28200 yds. 19; 28300 yds. 19; 28400 yds. 19; 28500 yds. 19; 28600 yds. 19; 28700 yds. 19; 28800 yds. 19; 28900 yds. 19; 29000 yds. 19; 29100 yds. 19; 29200 yds. 19; 29300 yds. 19; 29400 yds. 19; 29500 yds. 19; 29600 yds. 19; 29700 yds. 19; 29800 yds. 19; 29900 yds. 19; 30000 yds. 19; 30100 yds. 19; 30200 yds. 19; 30300 yds. 19; 30400 yds. 19; 30500 yds. 19; 30600 yds. 19; 30700 yds. 19; 30800 yds. 19; 30900 yds. 19; 31000 yds. 19; 31100 yds. 19; 31200 yds. 19; 31300 yds. 19; 31400 yds. 19; 31500 yds. 19; 31600 yds

From the 30cads moved the North Sydney Club carried out a seven-shot practice shoot, H. H. Paine taking part in both matches, with G. E. Biddood in the former, and W. in the latter.

The Lands Department Club also took at the three-foot bull's-eye from the same distance, being the club's last shoot of the September quarter. W. Tuck, with six out of a possible 70, led his next club mate, H. Mudge, by five points.

The Rundwick Club brought on a team's match from the Moysa mound, the rifle men side each firing 12 shots. T. B. Simpson's team won, scoring 24 points, towards which O'Sullivan contributed 15 points, a total which was equaled by P. McArthur, who captured the second team, which registered 24 points. C. Ryan, with 54, top-scored for M. C. Bothery's team, which aggregated 42 points. The principal prize-winners in the September quarter shoots were S. E. Shibley, P. Parry, C. Ryan, G. R. Greig, and R. M. T. Fenn.

total score was made in two stages. The best score was made by A. Brooks, who scored one less than the possible in the first stage and 1433 in the second stage. W. Clarke, with 1411 and a "possible," was the next best of the 25 men who competed. The Regatta-Club's regulars of the National Club shot the final shoot-off for the N.R.A. medal. It divided in two stages. P. H. Rowley, with 27 and 39, top-scored, followed by J. Berry, with 29 and 27. P. Niven, with 32, 31—62 out of a possible 78, led the stockpile Club in its third club shoot of the September quarter. A. O. Patterson, with 28 and 34, and A. C. Marshall, with 33, 29, put

The members of the Yorkshire Society Rifle Club held its fourth quarterly shoot (11 shots) and a spoon shoot. F. J. Marshall, with 45, won the former, followed by W. Coulson, the winner of the spoon, and A. W. McCallum, who each scored 42. The principal prizewinners were A. Mason, T. W. Tewitick, T. J. Marshall, A. W. McCallum, and J. Worsley.

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possible." The principal prize-winners in the quarter were A. Edwards, H. Bucknans, T. Thomas, and T. Dwyer. The Concord Club held its fourth club shoot of the September field. The club top-scorer, dropping four birds, made his 14 shots.

The Sin ball were shot at by seven clubs from the 300yds mound. The Sydney Club decided its sixth quarterly club shoot, 14 shots in two stages, J. Shearlin, with 22 and a "possible," being the best of the 26 members who competed. The Colonial Sugar Company's Club fixed a club shoot under similar conditions. G. Blaxland, with 21 in each stage,

being the top-scorer. N. H. Norris (A.M.P. club) put up the best score (60) in a 14-shot rifle shoot, S. Pinnington being one point less. A 14-shot practice shoot was carried out by the Western Suburbs Club, J. Donlan being top with 63, a score which was equalled by Mr. Chivers, who fired in a 14-shot two-stage shoot by the Legion of Frontiersmen. Firing under similar conditions, R. Hughes scored 22, 24—66 in a practice shoot by the Randwick Literary Institute Club. 35 members taking part. Spoona were won by R. Hogg (A. E. Auburn grade) and J. L. Peardon (senior grade). Mr. Hogg also put in a practice shoot, A. E. Foster, being the top-scorer.

The Metropolitan District Rifle "Clubs" Union will commence the annual grade matches at the Randwick range on Saturday next. Over 10 teams have entered, constituting a record.

The championship and B grade matches will be fired from the 200yds mound and the C grade from 200yds. Special matches have been arranged in the latter grade for teams from newly-established clubs. Martini-Enfield rifles being used. As all the targets will be in use on Saturday next there will be no ordinary club shooting at Randwick.

The members of the Bomba's Rifle Club held their second monthly shoot, 11 shots in two stages at 300 yards, on Saturday.

Platts top scored with 84 out of the 100 possible p.p. E. Platts and W. Tweedie, with 61 and 60 respectively, were next best.

STATE BUTCHERING.

The report to the Premier of the State Labour Branch for August states that the labour report has now actively entered into the business of meat supplying to the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, the State Penitentiary (Government Institutions), and also supplies its own meat requirements. In addition, retail butchering business is carried on there, which enables the depot to dispose of those portions of the animals that are not required by

SANDBAGS.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—For some time past, in company with some friends, we have been making inquiries into the matter of augmenting the supply of sandbags for our boys at the Hardanellas in a more effective manner than is being done at present both as regards number and cost. Having gained a considerable amount of information, we decided to approach the Lady

anyone, who is conveying a meeting to be held in the vestibule of the Town Hall at 3 p. m. next Wednesday, 22nd inst, and all those who are interested in the making of sandbags be cordially invited to attend, when we will place before them the information we have gained, the following of which is a summary:

We find that there are quite a large number of people who are paying as much as 40¢ and 60¢ for material to make one bag, and when the bag has to be made. We find that by buying bags in large quantities they can be bought at 25¢, made according to specifications and material approved of by the Chief

At next Wednesday's meeting we purpose suggesting that a central sandwich committee be formed, and that suburban societies be asked to forward any donations they receive to this committee, who by buying in large quantities will make the money be more effective than is being done at the present time, for it really seems a pity that good-hearted people are paying 4d and 6d, and in some cases even more, for what can be

ought at almost half the price.

We trust the readers of this paper will make the meeting as widely known as possible, and attend same, and bring forward any suggestions that will help in supplying our soldiers with these very necessary articles of defence.

We are, etc.,

MRS. C. CARMICHAEL,
H. S. HARVEY,
hon. secs. pro tem.

There is no better medicine for the nerves and blood than Clements Tonic. Thousands have testified to it. Well-known nurses give

"Oh, mother! You know Mrs. Sizing,
The lady with lovely red hair?
Well, her baby has croup and it's dying!
And she's crying with grief and despair.
What a pity she doesn't know better,
When relief is so simple and sure.
Oh, mother! run upstairs and get her
The World's Great Remedy now. — Auntie.

<http://nla.gov.au>

ON THE LAND.

FARM AND STATION.

ASSISTING SETTLERS.

The most critical period for a settler on the land, especially if he be one with little experience, is that early period when he is laying down his plans for future working, and has to apply himself to the various problems incidental to a new life. His results will depend mainly on the man and the way he goes about his work, but this is the stage where a little judicious advice would be valuable. It is not so much capacity for work as intelligent application of the energy available that tells in the long run. Take the preliminary but necessary clearing of the land. How much energy might be conserved, how much time might be saved the settler, if he had at hand someone who could discuss with him at the start his plan of campaign, give him the necessary hints in the various operations. A man of average intelligence would be greatly benefited by advice such as this. It does not mean that a Government official would need to be a man's farm all the time, but a settler, when he is going on his holding, had a heart-to-heart talk with the right class of enthusiastic public officer detailed for the work his task would be greatly lightened. He would be able to avoid many of the mistakes in the layout of his farm. He would have guidance concerning the best position for his house, for his cultivation paddocks, his paddocks, for the future, for the conservation of water, and as to the crops likely to succeed in the soil he were to work. Most of the Australian Governments have considered that when they provided lands from which settlers could obtain advances to make the necessary provision on their holdings at the start, their duty was practically done as a matter of fact, it is only beginning. Probably a number of those who take up land would not welcome the help of such an official, having their own ideas on the subject. But these could be passed over and still leave a large number of men taking up land for the first time who would be greatly helped by the assistance of an official at the most critical juncture of the venture. The scheme has already been tried in at least one State, and the results were so satisfactory that it is intended as opportunity offers to greatly extend it. Such a scheme will become almost essential if the State Governments are to carry out any comprehensive policy for settling settlers on the land after the war. Of course, everything will depend upon suitable advisers being appointed.

THE POTATO CROP.

Mr. Pinn, potato expert, Department of Agriculture, who naturally is well informed regarding the prospects of the potato crop in this State, says that there is every likelihood of a shortage in the yield this season. This is particularly the case on the tableland, where the planting has been only about one-third of what it was last season. This is attributed to the fact that those tableland growers have not been too successful with their potato crops during the last couple of years, and also the fact that the high prices ruling for the crop have been a deterrent to many of the growers. In the coastal districts, where the planting has been about normal, and the same may be said of the New England district, it is too early yet to forecast with any accuracy the probable acre return, but it is anticipated that these will be well up to the average in the New England district, where the season so far has been very favourable. The weather conditions during the next six weeks, the potato crop will be very much affected. Although, from present indications

this State's yield of potatoes for the coming season will be fully a third less than what it was for the 1914-15 harvest.

MARGARINE.

Those in the dairying industry who do not realise yet the danger of the margarine competition may note with profit that a comparison between the food values of margarine and butter is made in a report by Mr. A. H. Mator, of the South London Central Public Laboratory, who finds that analytically there is little difference in the character of the two foodstuffs. He says, however, that favour of general publicity of a foodstuffs should be taken into consideration. However, our London correspondent advises that one of the school medical officers for Cheshire holds the view that margarine is almost as easily assimilable as butter, and these reports are being extensively circulated by the grocery trade. Seeing that we have to compete in the London market against margarine, it is not surprising that the dairymen are being extensively circulated by the grocery trade. Seeing that we have to compete in the London market against margarine, it is not surprising that the dairymen are being extensively circulated by the grocery trade.

ENGLISH WOOL TRADE.

EXPORT OF MERINO AND CROSSBRED TOPS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BRADFORD, Aug. 12.

Forces are at work to secure the permission of export trade in both merino and crossbred tops. It is understood that our Japanese friends are doing all they can through diplomatic methods to secure permission to take merino tops from this country. Several of these firms have been suspended since the embargo on the export of fine tops was imposed, and this incident is being put forward by several Bradford sellers as a "built argument," once before, when licenses were difficult to get through the Bradford traders' application, the Japanese buyer gave notice to the Bradford firm to hold the tops while they themselves secured the license, which they did readily enough through their Foreign Office. It is well known that England is not in the least desirous of offending our Far Eastern Ally, and probably it will not be long before export is allowed to that quarter.

Up to this time all seem to have bought as much as they want. Two months ago they were eager to buy, but the impolitic and wide distribution of the news that a large Bradford importer was offering at 3s 4d stopped the buying fever at once, and today the old "firm" has not returned to the market by any means. Moreover, many of the contracts made during the buying spurt are being delivered, and users are not so pinched for supplies. It would have to be a very good 6s 4d that would make more than 3s 4d, the selling price of an average article being no more than 3s 4d.

CROSSBRED LIMP.

Until some more khaki orders are given out a brisker state of affairs in the crossbred trade is hardly to be expected. Many of the firms have been on to London recently state that they are officially informed that there will be no buying on behalf of the British, French, Italian, or Service Governments for some time, and in the light of this statement it hardly seems safe to regard an order for khaki whips placed in Huddersfield this last week as the beginning of on Government's recovery. Many of the manufacturers are working off their khaki contracts, and are very anxious to get their machines required for khaki orders. They think that the Government should not delay in giving orders for khaki whips. The demand for crossbred tops is very

black, except perhaps for 6s and 8s qualities. Even these are by no means easy to move, although quotations of most companies are barely maintained at last week's level. On the other end of the scale, a 4s 6d prepared would need a good article to make more than 2s. The agitation to ask the Government to grant permits for the export of crossbred wool and tops to our Allies and continued, but so far without result. Crossbred values have been gradually sagging since half-way through the last series of London sales, and it is felt that something in the nature of an export trade should be allowed to pull things together again. It is thought by some that if an export trade is allowed, particularly to France, there will be more wool than ever at the ports, for it seems reasonable to suppose that an import and export trade requires more labour than merely an import trade.

STATE WHEAT FARM.

WOODLANDS WHEAT AREA.

CLEARING AND PLOUGHING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

II.

The fact that a farm of 27,000 acres in the State is devoted to wheat-growing provides at once an opportunity for economical management. State enterprises have suffered considerably in the criticism that has been heaped upon their costly management, and whether such will apply to Woodlands will depend on the results obtained. The expenditure up to the present has been considerable. It would be impossible for it to be otherwise. Like all other rural enterprises the success of the farm is largely dependent on climatic conditions, and if the season there is anything in keeping with the rest of the State the expenditure will be more than justified. As the supervisor of the work (Mr. H. Ross) is covered, economy has been the keynote of his actions, and in this he has had the support of the superintendent (Mr. G. Williams).

Is the working of the scheme there any interesting details which reveal the extent of the undertaking. Modern agricultural work cannot be successfully pursued without machinery of the best and most approved kind. Crossbred tops which have been imported in English ports, and which are being used in the clearing of the land, are being used in the clearing of the land.

WAR'S CHANGES IN THE WOOL TRADE.

Recent military events in the eastern theatre of war turn our attention to that direction, and it is interesting to know what changes are being made in the wool trade.

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ing that ensures the best results. The storemen in itself is self-supporting, so no loss is incurred. All supplies have to be brought by train 20 miles from Tullamarine, but the prices are reasonable, and the goods of excellent quality. Attached to the area is a slaughter yard, where all the stock required for the meat supply is slaughtered. The care of the tillage and harvesting machinery is receiving special attention, and machinery sheds are now being erected. The framework of these are being built out of pine logs, of which there is quite an abundance on the area, a forest reserve having been dedicated. The sheds are of ample proportions for meat drills and harvesters, and when completed will be the largest of the kind in the State. The ready preparations are being made for the coming harvest. A number of harvesters have been purchased, some of which have already arrived. The consignment of farm wagons has also been secured, and these will be used in the hayfields and in transporting the crop to the railway siding at Dandeloo-road, some six or seven miles away.

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II.

The fact that a farm of 27,000 acres in the State is devoted to wheat-growing provides at once an opportunity for economical management. State enterprises have suffered considerably in the criticism that has been heaped upon their costly management, and whether such will apply to Woodlands will depend on the results obtained. The expenditure up to the present has been considerable. It would be impossible for it to be otherwise. Like all other rural enterprises the success of the farm is largely dependent on climatic conditions, and if the season there is anything in keeping with the rest of the State the expenditure will be more than justified. As the supervisor of the work (Mr. H. Ross) is covered, economy has been the keynote of his actions, and in this he has had the support of the superintendent (Mr. G. Williams).

Is the working of the scheme there any interesting details which reveal the extent of the undertaking. Modern agricultural work cannot be successfully pursued without machinery of the best and most approved kind. Crossbred tops which have been imported in English ports, and which are being used in the clearing of the land, are being used in the clearing of the land.

WAR'S CHANGES IN THE WOOL TRADE.

Recent military events in the eastern theatre of war turn our attention to that direction, and it is interesting to know what changes are being made in the wool trade.

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Home page

RUSSIANS

TURN AGAIN.

GREAT BATTLE.

ENEMY LOSSES.

NEW GERMAN MOVE.

A great battle is developing on the eastern front. Very severe fighting has already occurred. The Austro-German forces have suffered heavy losses.

The Austrians are retreating, with the Russians in pursuit. One report states that a great Austrian defeat is inevitable.

Germany is said to be preparing a new move. Great movements of troops are reported.

General Ian Hamilton has issued a special order thanking the Australian and New Zealand corps for their "gallant capture of the almost impregnable Lone Pine trenches."

Preparations are being made for a winter campaign in Gallipoli.

Russian torpedo boats sank a fleet of Turkish sailing ships laden with munitions.

A traveller from Constantinople states that over 200,000 Turks have been put out of action, and that there are 125,000 wounded Turks in that city alone.

The conscription question is causing great excitement in the United Kingdom. The Cabinet is divided on the matter.

The Munitions Conference, which was addressed by Mr. Lloyd George, agreed to secure the suspension of all restrictive trade union rules. Japan has decided to establish 1200 munition factories, giving employment to 100,000 workmen.

EASTERN FRONT.

ATTACK ON VILNA.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18. Military experts say that 13 German army divisions are operating in the Przemysl region with guns and quick-firing hand-held weapons in motor cars. These armoured forces have broken the contact between the Russian forces at Przemyśl and at Lemberg. The latter place has been subjected to an uninterrupted cannonading and frequent bombing. Three German aeroplanes were brought down recently.

The evacuation of the Government institutions has been completed. Thousands of soldiers have left the city. A communication says: The enemy crossed the right bank of the Schara, attacking the village of Schara. We again had a great success at Lemberg, and pushed the enemy on to the village of Rudakowskie, where we captured four guns and 1000 prisoners. In the Strye region, north of Burshava, we captured 14 officers and 800 men. On the whole front south of the Strye region we continue successfully to check the development of local counter-attacks. The enemy's detachments have been repulsed. The railway line from Novorossiysk to Molochno. There has been considerable cavalry fighting in this district.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18. The "Berliner Tageblatt" correspondent on the eastern front admits that the Austrians on the right bank of the Strye were compelled to retire a distance of 10 miles before superior forces, and thereupon the left wing was forced to withdraw. The right wing was forced to withdraw.

Advic from other sources state that the Austrians are retreating in disorder along the whole of the Volhynia front.

The Russians on the right side of the Strye continue in pursuit, their artillery inflicting terrible Austro-German losses.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19. We repulsed attacks north of Iliukst and killed many Germans, who were bringing in troops in front of our barbed wire entanglements. We also inflicted great losses on the enemy at the railway station at Tokolka, west of Iliukst.

The Germans during attacks in the region of the lakes south of Drinsk were compelled to retreat, owing to the deadly intensity of the Russian fire. The Germans seized the station of Vilyka. There is intense fighting on the Middle

Vilna, near Vilna. The enemy is obstinately endeavouring to break into the town. There is also fighting in the Orany sector. The Germans, under cover of a fog, crossed the river Charna on pontoons south of Slonim.

GREAT BATTLE DEVELOPING.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19. It is officially stated that the fighting is assuming the character of a general battle unequalled since the battle of Warsaw.

The German cavalry in the Vilna region were forced to turn south, owing to the blow the Russians struck on the line between Sventitsky and Molochno. Fifteen enemy army corps in the Vilna-Orany region are in a precarious position, particularly at Sventitsky, where they are threatened with envelopment.

ENEMY CLAIMS.

LONDON, Sept. 17. A Berlin communication states that General von Hindenburg occupied Vidy early this morning, after severe house-to-house fighting. The attack is proceeding north of Vilna.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18. A German communication claims that their forces captured a portion of the advanced positions near the bridge head at Drinsk, and that the Russians are retreating between Vilna and the Niemen, where 5400 prisoners were taken. General von Mackensen captured 2000 prisoners towards Pinsk.

LONDON, Sept. 19. A Vienna communication states that the Russian offensive in the Strye region has broken down. It admits that fighting against superior Russian forces is proceeding in the Volhynia triangle of fortresses, and that the Austrians are withdrawing portions of the front to positions further west.

"FRIGHTFUL LOSSES."

GERMAN SOLDIER'S LETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 17. A Paris message says that a letter found on a German soldier who was killed in Poland says that the losses sustained by the Germans have been frightful. "The dead before Warsaw could be counted in thousands. We endured one winter campaign in Russia, but never again. We were told that we would not have to go beyond Warsaw, but the pursuit continued. The morale of the men is not very good owing to the great losses. Deserters and half-breds were put to work on the poison gas reservoirs, which are very dangerous. If they refuse their brains are blown out. The Bavarians seldom take prisoners; instead they stab them to death."

THE DUMA PROROGUED.

UNPOPULAR UKASE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17. At a private sitting of the Duma members desired Mr. Golitsyn, the President of the Duma, to read the Ukase of the 15th inst. concerning the prorogation of the Duma. It is believed its feelings were unkind throughout Russia. There are indications that the Premier, M. Gorev, does not possess the support of any of his colleagues, and that the responsibility for the prorogation of the Duma lies with the Government. The opposition is such that these parties consider the question of withdrawal from co-operation with the Government upon the war committee, but a decision was not reached. The Workers' party withdrew from the Duma on the 15th inst. The prorogation of the Duma was a result of the session lasted five minutes.

M. Rodzinko entering invited the Duma to stand to hear the Ukase. All stood except the Workers and Socialists, who left the Chamber.

After the Ukase had been read Mr. Rodzinko called for cheers for the Czar, which were given with great cordiality and the session ended.

It will be remembered that when war broke out the Workers and Socialists parties refused to take part in voting credits, and walked out of the Duma.

SPELTER CARGO.

CLAIMED BY THE CROWN.

LONDON, Sept. 17. In the Prize Court today a claim of 670 tons of spelter aboard the Bilbiter, which the Australian Metal Company consigned to Merton and Company, London, but really intended for Germany.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., on behalf of the Crown, said the Metal Gesellschaft of Frankfurt, Beer, Sonderhauser, and Company, did not give evidence. He said that the Bilbiter, which was consigned to Merton and Company, was loaded with spelter, and that the three arms named dominated the base metal market. It was a remarkable instance of the manner the German octopus threw out its tentacles. The Court had to decide whether J. and M. Gunn, owners of the Bilbiter, were able to claim 4745 tons freight. The Crown requested the claim, because Merton and Co., although they knew the cargo was for an enemy destination, attempted to avert capture. Merton and Co. paid the shipowners \$5000 on account of freight. As the cargo did not give evidence, they attempted to deceive. The Crown also claimed to the Germans claim.

Further hearing was adjourned.

WAR FOOD GIFTS.

SYDNEY'S VALUABLE AID.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The newspapers warmly notice the gifts from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce War Food Fund, and point out the special utility of such gifts in kind, in view of the high prices in England.

The London Chamber is receiving many requests for further gifts from hospitals and other institutions, and there is some disappointment at the supply falling off.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The Official Press Bureau states that a prisoner who was charged with espionage on August 20 was shot to-day.

LONE PINE.

BRILLIANT CAPTURE.

BRAVE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S THANKS.

(FROM CAPTAIN C. E. W. DEAN, AUSTRALIAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.)

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18. Despatched from Gaza Tepe, Sept. 18. General Sir Ian Hamilton issued a special order thanking the Australian and New Zealand Corps for their fine feat of arms achieved during the battle of Sari Bair. In it he says:

"The gallant capture of the almost impregnable Lone Pine trenches by the Australian division, and the equally gallant defence against repeated counter-attacks, are exploits which will live in history. The determined assaults from other parts of the line were also of inestimable service to the whole force."

"The troops under the command of Major-General Godley, particularly the New Zealand and Australian Divisions, were called upon to carry out one of the most difficult military operations ever attempted, namely, a night march and fight by several columns in intricate mountainous country, strongly entrenched and defended by a numerous and determined enemy. Their brilliant conduct during this action, and the success achieved, have won them a reputation of which any country must be proud."

"To the Australian and New Zealand Corps, and those who were associated with them, who were in the battle of Sari Bair—Maori, Sikhs, Gurkhas, and the rest of the Old Country—General Hamilton tender his thanks. It is an honour to command a force which numbers such men as these in its ranks."

General Birdwood has issued the following special order:

"On behalf of all their comrades now serving in the peninsula, I wish to convey to the Australian unit concerned our general feeling of admiration for the gallant behaviour of all ranks."

SEVERE WEATHER AHEAD.

PROVISION FOR TROOPS.

GABA TEPE, Sept. 3. The Turkish Labour Battalion, which largely consists of Greeks and Armenians, has been very active lately digging and improving the trenches. This may mean that the Turks are preparing for a winter campaign. The weather is very severe, beginning with heavy rains. Later northerly winds come, with intensely hot blinding snow on all the higher hills, if not over the whole country. During the final months of the winter the sea is swept by fierce south-westerly gales.

I have not the least idea whether a winter campaign is likely to become necessary for the allied forces in Gallipoli, but if so it is to be trusted that Australians will see their troops do not go short of whatever is necessary, and obtain it in time. It is necessary to face the fact that winter in these hills and plains is likely to be even more severe than in Flanders, where all the resources of civilisation and rest from the fire zone lie within a few miles behind the firing zone.

The weather has so far been perfect, despite the heat and rough heavy fatigue which elsewhere is carried out by animals. Here it is necessary to be performed by men in a continuous line. The weather has probably compensated for this. But the Balkan year is divided into two halves, one exclusively fine, the other the reverse. It is still fine, but this will not always last.

WARM CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

MELBOURNE, Sunday. The Minister for Defence, Senator Pearce, stated to-night that the need for warm clothing for the troops in the Gallipoli had been foreseen, and steps had been taken some time ago to make the necessary provision.

ATTACK ON FRIDAY.

PARIS, Sept. 18. A communication states that the Turks on Friday attacked several points on the Dardanelles front by mining, which they had not hitherto adopted. The enemy's mine-gallery was destroyed the same day, and the Allies sustained no casualties.

A French communication says: A squadron of hydroplanes from Fort Sault la Puy, situated an important passage.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17. A Turkish communication says: Our coast batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's mine-layers and important positions in the district of Seidit Dahr.

TURKS' GREAT LOSSES.

PARIS, Sept. 18. A traveller from Constantinople states that at least 200,000 Turks have been put out of action during the campaign, and that there are 125,000 wounded in Constantinople alone.

TURKISH MUNITION SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 18. A communication says: Russian torpedo boats at Sinope sank a fleet of Turkish sailing ships laden with munitions, and captured the crews.

NEW TURKISH DIVISION.

ATHENS, Sept. 19. A Turkish division is being formed at Adana. It is believed that it is intended for a new Egyptian campaign, or that it will be employed in protecting the shores of Syria.

The authorities have requisitioned all workmen skilled in well-sinking or drilling artesian wells.

ENVER PASHA INTERVIEWED.

GENEVA, Sept. 19. A representative of the "Berliner Tageblatt" has interviewed Enver Pasha. He is ready for a Russian attack on Constantinople, he is reported as saying. "The Russians can move when they like. The Turks have over 2,000,000 men, apart from unarmoured Armenians and Greeks."

WESTERN FRONT.

NEW GERMAN MOVE.

BIG MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" Rotterdam correspondent states that reliable information indicates that the Austro-German forces are embarking on a new campaign. Austrian newspapers for several days have not been permitted to leave the country. Postal communications with Austria and Germany have been suspended, and few travellers are permitted to cross the Dutch or Swiss frontiers.

German staff officers in Belgium express the opinion that the Allies' western front is impregnable. It is more likely that the new blow is either to be directed against Italy or Serbia. In the event of the latter, the motive involved is probably to influence certain Balkan States. The transfer of large numbers of Germans from the eastern front has already begun. The movement, however, proved premature, a mistake of which the Allies are now withdrawing. The transfer of troops is being effected by means of the railway. The movement is being effected by means of the railway. The movement is being effected by means of the railway.

Immense movements have been observed of Austro-German troops. If the move is towards Italy or Greece, it will possibly be a preliminary to another attempt at hacking through the western front.

The latest arrivals among the German recruits at the Flanders front include a unit of deaf mutes. They are commended by means of gestures. The "Telegraph" states that the latest bombardment of Ostend greatly damaged the coast defences. The Germans have placed a new long-range gun on the coast.

PARIS, Sept. 18. A communication says: In the Vosges our artillery directed at Douaumont the electrical works at Turekheim.

GENEVA, Sept. 18. Women and children and old men have been ordered to leave Trent.

TROOP TRAIN ATTACKED.

PARIS, Sept. 18. Telegrams from Switzerland state that two French armies surprised a German troop train between Donauwuechingen and Villingen. They swooped upon and dragged the train on both sides, firing machine-guns. The Germans were killed, ammunition, and many were without arms. The train was stopped by the Germans. The train was stopped by the Germans. The train was stopped by the Germans.

ITALY'S SHARE.

ARMEN ACTIVE.

ROME, Sept. 18. A communication says: Our armies bombarded and damaged the railway near Cavrovia. An enemy army bombed our hospital at Beglino, but no damage was done.

A communication issued in Paris states that hydroplanes in the Adriatic engaged in combat with Austrian aeroplanes, which were captured. The communication states that the French aeroplanes always forced the Austrians to retreat.

BULGARIA. ON WHICH SIDE?

ALLIES ASK FOR DECLARATION.

PARIS, Sept. 18. The Allies have presented a joint Note to Bulgaria asking the Government to declare itself as between them and the central European Powers. The Note is not an ultimatum.

SERBIA MAKES CONCESSIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 18. M. Pachitch, Premier of Serbia, interviewed by the "Petit Parisien," stated that Serbia had consented to the concessions suggested by the powerful Allies with the object of inducing Bulgaria to throw in her lot with the Balkan Entente.

MONTENEGRO.

ROME, Sept. 18. The Montenegrois repulsed a violent Austrian attack on the Bosnian frontier and dismantled several batteries at Cattaro.

"UNFAIRLY TREATED."

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. Dr. Dumba has written to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, stating that he has not violated the neutrality of the United States nor its neutrality. He protests that he is being unfairly treated, and claims that his rights are unjust.

DR. DUMBA'S PROTEST.

THE SANT' ANNA. MANY EXPLOSIONS.

THE AZORES, Sept. 18. The Sant' Anna, which was reported to be after in the mid-Atlantic on the 13th inst., with 1000 Italian reservists aboard, has arrived here. It transpires that eighteen dynamite fuses were found in the vessel's hold, and many explosions took place.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, Sept. 17. "Motorboats" estimates that twenty German submarines have been sunk, of which fifteen were large. Germany commenced the war with eleven submarines and sixteen vessels which were unsuitable for voyages beyond the North Sea.

Since then they have added 18 seagoers. Two are known to be in the Mediterranean, leaving twelve available for operations in European waters. Of these, four are at ways repairing. Thus Germany has eight submarines suitable for work beyond the North Sea.

AIR RAIDS.

ATTACK ON LONDON.

MURDER AND INCENDIARISM.

AN OBSERVER'S STORY.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The Official Press Bureau, at the request of Sir J. A. Simon, publishes the statement of an impartial observer who descends the city of the last Zeppelin raid on the London district.

Sir J. A. Simon adds that the total casualties in connection with the air raids are in all cases correctly stated.

The description carefully avoids details regarding the route and places bombed. It states the experience of last week, combined with the German official reports, and thereupon demonstrates that the German propaganda is often grossly in error regarding their movements. They have no means whatever of estimating the effect of a promiscuous bombardment. Everywhere only private property suffers. In most cases they were of the small residential kind.

"Almost all the unfortunate people killed in the story states, 'were non-combatants who were hitherto exempt from attack in accordance with the honourable practice of civilised warfare—that is, women, children, small shopkeepers, and workmen.'"

"The folly and futility of the raids can be imagined when it is remembered that the London district is 700 miles square. The enemy professed to have accomplished an important military purpose in hastily dropping explosives and incendiary material at random on this enormous surface, but, in point of fact, no public institution was hit."

"It is true that two hospitals narrowly escaped, but it is fair to state that the cathedrals of Belgium and France only succeeded in hitting one church."

PURPORELESS BRUTALITY.

"From Berlin's standpoint the moral effect was a complete failure. If Count Zeppelin accompanied the raiders, as reported, he will be disappointed to learn that only a minority of the vast population of London was aware of the presence of an enemy. The feeling of those who heard the gunfire and saw the Zeppelin was more of interest and curiosity rather than fear. The fact that the London suburbs faced calmly the murderous efforts does not mitigate the callous, purposeless brutality of the raids and the tragedies involved."

"Here are a few pictures of the effects of the London raid. Outside a public house, at the corner of a little street, there was a man and a woman talking. The woman departed to buy supper at a neighbouring shop. A bomb fell at the man's feet, killing him outright, blew up the paving-stones on to the surrounding roofs, blew in the front door, reducing the street to a mass of broken glass, and leaving only an odour of ascertained forces of alcohol. It also blew the top of a grand piano on the floor above, twice as iron belated, and injured a sleeping woman. It left the next house a mass of dust, dust, plaster, and glass. A few cars this evening contribute to the progress of the war."

"A bomb dropped in a block of work men's dwellings, which is nightly crowded with children. On the topmost flat four children were sleeping. Two surreptitiously got up to make tea in an adjoining room and escaped unharmed. The room was not a mass of broken glass and charred, and the sheets and mattress torn to pieces. The sleeping children were killed instantly. That is what occurred when Captain Zeppelin professed to think he was visiting the docks and vitally damaging the port."

OTHER INCIDENTS.

"A bomb dropped on a stable and set fire to a motor car. The stableman and his wife rescued 11 horses, a dog, and a cat. The only casualty was the death of a human cat. Here the utility of the attack was ridiculous, but elsewhere it was tragic. A bomb dropped squarely upon a block of flats. Two girls who were sleeping there vanished with the room, but their bodies were found two days later under the debris. The parents who were sleeping when the partition of the wall was blown out, searched for the remaining three children. An eight-year-old boy ran for safety to a staircase, which was demolished, and fell into the hole where his sisters were buried in the ruins."

"Two out of three children belonging to another family on the first floor were missing, but their bodies have been recovered. The worst effect of the explosion was on the ground floor, where a widow and her daughter, aged eighteen, lodged. Part of the latter's body was found 150 yards distant."

A bomb dropped in a street and fell on a shop front. It spent its force upon a passing motor bus with 20 people on board, nine of whom were killed and 11 injured. The driver's legs were blown off, and he died quickly in hospital."

"These incidents account for nearly half the deaths, and suffice to show the real measure and nature of the raiders' movements. The more confident the week's raids on life and limb in the London district are 38 killed or died of wounds, and 124 injured. Two policemen and one Army Service man are among the casualties, otherwise nobody in uniform was harmed."

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CONSCRIPTION.

IS IT COMING?

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

A CRITICAL TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 17. Though the evening newspapers repudiate the "Daily News" more startling assertions, with regard to National service, the "stop work" threats of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labour member of the House of Commons, continue to be topics of the most serious settlement, and demand Lord Kitchener to give his decision on the necessity for compulsory service.

The papers discuss the Cabinet intrigue in all its bearings. It is generally agreed that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, and Lord Selborne, are heading the out-and-out conscriptionists, favouring compulsory labour, factories, and workshops. In addition to military service, Mr. Churchill and Mr. F. E. Smith hold similar views, though less emphatic. Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Chamberlain, are recent converts to conscription.

The problem first came to head in July, but the Government was postponed by a compromise with the National register, which is still not fully tested. The conscriptionists are now anxious to force the pace, largely owing to the strong line which the extreme voluntarists, headed by Mr. McKenna, Sir J. A. Simon, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt, have taken. Mr. Lloyd George's preface and Mr. Harcourt's optimistic speech have accentuated the breach. A section of the Cabinet now favour reduction in the Cabinet, believing it is unwise for the conduct of the war, and desire the reduction to take the form of the elimination of the voluntarist command.

The weightier members of the Cabinet, headed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, only favour conscription if it is essential to victory. They are striving to effect a compromise to preserve the unity of the Government.

A majority of the newspapers ridicule the idea of an election. It is understood that Mr. Churchill favours a referendum. In order to avoid the turmoil of an election. The matter will be fully discussed by Parliament shortly, as it will be necessary to amend the Parliament Bill in order to avoid an election in January.

The "Star" protests against forcing Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Lord Kitchener to walk the plank in order to hoist the conscription flag.

The "Evening News" expresses the opinion that Mr. Thomas is at heart a hothead, and that he is threatening a serious stoppage of work. The trade unions, it says, will not fall to Government if it should decide that conscription is essential to victory.

LONDON, Sept. 18. Unofficial newspapers are daily ridiculing the conscription plot.

The "Daily Mail" says that the eminent members of the Cabinet described the story as preposterous nonsense.

The "Daily News" says that about one-half of the Liberal members of the House of Commons oppose conscription, and that the Government's lead.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Norwich, said that Earl Kitchener had consented to exempt skilled agriculturists from enlistment. He warned the public to believe little of what they saw in the papers regarding national service. The present controversy, he said, was a national calamity.

The railwaymen's executive committee has unanimously congratulated Mr. Thomas on his speech, and has instructed him immediately to summon the committee if the Government introduces any proposals for compulsory military service.

WHOLE STRENGTH NEEDED.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 17. Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing the munition workers at Enfield, said it was difficult for a public man to speak on any topic at the present time. Many people were trying to make difficulties and create artificial divisions in matters which should be approached in a spirit of impartiality and goodwill.

During the last five months the affairs of the Allies had not gone as well as might have been hoped. The three outstanding events had been no disasters, but disappointments. A series of resolute and costly attacks had been made on the Germans' lines in France and in Flanders, and although ground was gained, the German lines were not pierced. In the second place we had gained invulnerable ground in the Dardanelles, which led us towards a decisive conclusion, but the Allies had not gained the vantage points at which they aimed. Thirdly, there was the invasion of Russia, which had been a real and serious matter, but the Russian strength was not as great as we had hoped. The situation was a very serious one. The war could only be carried to a successful conclusion if Great Britain utilised the whole strength of her human and national capacity.

"If the great crimes that have been committed among the weak and helpless, upon the laws of peace,

PERSON. ARCTIC EXPLORE
BOARD STEFANSSON SAFE.
NEW LAND DISCOVERED.

Steffanek, the Polar explorer, who has
new land south-west of St. Patrick's
did not propose to return home until he
ascertained the full extent of the
country, which was hitherto not supposed
to be a part of the continent.
Steffanek, with one schooner, had started
for Indians to ascertain if the new land
was supposed Polar continent, which many
of the explorers believe exists off St. Patrick's
Island.

The news of Steffanek's safety was sent
through the schooner Ruby, which was
in search of the expedition and also to be
supplied to the Canadian North-west
Company.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.
Steffanek is safe on Hanks Island, where
he is fitting out a new expedition of his
exploration to ascertain the extent of the
land he discovered south of St. Patrick's
Island.

NANSEN'S THEORY DISPROVED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.
The American Geographical Society is
convinced that a new ice barrier in the
Arctic between 73 degrees north and 75
degrees west. A hundred miles of coastline
has been discovered, and a long range of
ice, 20 miles wide, has been discovered
further north than any yet discovered
near the Farry Archipelago. The sur-
rounding ocean is comparatively shallow.

Steffanek's discovery disproves of Nansen's
theory that the Arctic is surrounded by
ice and that there is little land in the far
north.

Dr. Steffanek's expedition, of which
he is the leader, was started in 1913.
He was the leader of the expedition and
was accompanied by a number of men
and a schooner. The expedition was
expected to be a success, but it was
discovered that the expedition was
not successful.

the fact that the public health authorities are not taking any steps to prevent the disease from spreading. The public health authorities are not taking any steps to prevent the disease from spreading. The public health authorities are not taking any steps to prevent the disease from spreading.

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LONDON.

Senior: Royal Marines, Cadet Corps, 1st, with an average of 90, Sydney's A teams, Naval Reserve, second and third respectively, A Company, 5th Battalion, Hobart was ninth.

Junior: Royal Marines' Cadet Corps, 1st, with an average of 90, A Company, 182d, State School, Melbourne, was seventh and the Eighth Company, Sydney, Naval Cadets, eighth.

LONDON, Sept.
The estate of the late Earl of Jersey
been sworn at £79,575, including £1
personally.

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TO-DAY.

Universal Service League: Inaugural Meeting.
 South-west, 8, Hall Vestibule, 4.
 1. Session under the Auspices

Ally, & Bel-
s, Laura,
for Lower,
Castle, &
from Mel-
of Sept. 18,
Hexham, &
for Mel-
s, Queen
John, & Tur-
dovines; Bel-
Mokau, &
the

Salvation Army: Town Hall, 7.45.
Criterion Theatre: "Putash and Perimutur," 8.
Her Majesty's Theatre: "High Jinks," 8.
Palace Theatre: "The Royal Strangers," 8.
Adelphi Theatre: "From Midge to Millions," 8.
Little Theatre: Joseph Blackbeck, 8.
Tivoli Theatre: 2.30 and 8.
Spencer's Lyceum: 11 to 11.
Zoological Gardens: 9.30 to 5.
Larvie Theatre: Moving Pictures, 11 to 11.

Hills was on Thursday being announced unanimously "Bill that is Surrey

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